UNITED NATIONS

DP

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and of the United Nations Population Fund

Distr.
GENERAL

DP/1994/18
14 May 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Annual session, 1994
6-17 June 1994, Geneva
Item 4 of the provisional agenda

MATTERS RELATING TO THE PROGRAMMING CYCLE

Mid-term review of resources for the fifth programming cycle

Report of the Administrator

I. PURPOSE

1. The present report is submitted in response to paragraph 1 of Governing Council decision 90/34 of 23 June 1990, in which the Council decided to carry out a mid-term review in 1994 of (a) the programme planning aspects for the cycle and (b) the resources available and the financial management of the fifth programming cycle.

2. The report presents data on the status of resources and programming for the fifth cycle as of April 1994 and projections for the rest of the cycle and makes recommendations for revisions to the programming framework and redeployment of unutilized resources.

II. STATUS OF RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMES

3. In its decision 90/34, the Governing Council established, inter alia, the financial parameters for programme activities in the fifth programming cycle (1992-1996). To permit forward planning and the establishment of indicative planning figures (IPFs), the Council assumed an 8 per cent annual growth rate in total voluntary contributions from a base of $1 billion in 1991. Accordingly, a target of $6,336 million in contributions for the period 1992-1996 was established. Additionally, miscellaneous income (interest from investments and fluctuations in the value of non-dollar denominated assets) was projected to average $33 million annually in the years of the fifth cycle. Thus, total resources available for the cycle were estimated at that time to amount to $6,501 million.

Status of resources

4. As noted in the report of the Administrator on matters relating to the programming cycles (DP/1993/21), voluntary contributions for 1992 amounted to $1,073 million and miscellaneous income to $0.4 million. Voluntary contributions for 1993 are currently valued at $910 million and $17 million has been reported as miscellaneous income. Therefore, the total shortfall in planned income for 1992 and 1993 amounts to approximately $311 million, of which $263 million relates to voluntary contributions and $48 million to miscellaneous income. Of the $263 million shortfall in voluntary contributions, it is estimated that approximately $85 million or 4 per cent may be attributed to exchange rate fluctuations and $178 million or 8 per cent to reductions in actual and estimated pledges.

5. At present, it is estimated that voluntary contributions for 1994 will amount to $913 million. While this does not meet the original 1994 target set by the Governing Council in decision 90/34, it appears that the decline in resources experienced in 1993 has levelled off. The Administrator continues to encourage Governments to achieve the 8 per cent annual growth in contributions originally envisaged by the Council; however, a more conservative 4 per cent annual increase in contributions for 1995 and 1996 has been used for purposes of programme planning and revising the programming framework. Based on these estimates, it is expected that total voluntary contributions for the cycle will amount to $4,833 million, against the original target of $6,336 million, or a shortfall of 24 per cent.

6. It is recognized that decision 90/34, which established the planning framework for the fifth cycle, applies only to core activities funded from voluntary contributions. However, as previously reported to the Board and to the Governing Council, the various non-core funds available to UNDP have increased significantly in recent years. Thus, while there has been a considerable shortfall in voluntary contributions, the compensatory increases in the non-core funds should result in aggregate levels of UNDP funding that slightly exceed those envisaged at the beginning of the fifth cycle.

7. Table 1 in the annex outlines in detail the status of resources and programmes for the years of the fifth cycle. The table compares original earmarkings at the beginning of the cycle to current estimates and earmarkings for all core and non-core funds, excluding those trust funds for which individual budgetary appropriations have been authorized by the Governing Council (i.e. the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the United Nations Volunteers (UNV), the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (UNRFNRE) and the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development (UNFSTD).

8. Application of resources. Based on the resource forecast, it has now become necessary to review the original earmarkings made by the Governing Council, and as necessary, adjust the programme planning levels for the various categories of expenditures. For this purpose, the status and projections for each major category of expenditure are briefly analysed below and summarized in table 1.

A. Indicative planning figures

9. In 1993, the former Administrator informed the Governing Council that in the interests of prudent financial planning under the constrained resource situation, he had established a revised IPF planning framework for the fifth cycle and had taken the actions necessary to balance resource inflows and outflows. Thus, UNDP country offices were informed that programming should be carried out at the level of 75 per cent of the established IPFs, pending the mid-term review by the Council in 1994 and the formal revision of IPFs at that time.

10. As shown in table 1, the resources presently forecasted to be available during the fifth cycle would accommodate approximately $2,933 million of IPF expenditures. Therefore, the Executive Board may now wish to take formal action to re-establish fifth cycle IPFs for individual programmes, in line with this estimate of aggregate IPF expenditures. To remain within this estimate, IPFs should be re-established at a level of 70 per cent of the original IPFs. If these revised IPFs are fully programmed, and delivered, the resulting expenditures will equal the target level of $2,933 million mentioned above. The IPFs of the individual programmes have been recalculated on this basis and are shown in table 2 in the annex.

11. If the Executive Board were to approve this rebasing of IPFs and if the resource assumptions discussed in paragraph 6 were achieved, the Administrator would be able to report a fifth cycle closure with resources and entitlements in balance, permitting the start of the next programming period with a clean slate. However, it is likely that some country programmes will not be fully implemented during the years of the fifth cycle and consequently some unutilized IPFs will be carried forward to the next period. If so, these entitlements are expected to be covered substantially by resources that will also be carried forward. Nevertheless, should a deficit or surplus of entitlements over resources occur, it will become a charge or addition to the resources to be mobilized for the next programming period. In past cycles, carry-over of unused entitlements has usually amounted to 5 per cent of IPFs.

B. Special Programme Resources

12. The Governing Council approved special programme resources (SPR) at the total level of $313 million, earmarking specific amounts for individual subcategories. In decision 90/34, the Council also indicated that if reductions in programming levels became necessary, they should apply equally to IPF and SPR. Accordingly, it is recommended that SPR entitlements be re-established at 70 per cent of the original levels.

13. Table 3 in the annex summarizes the SPR status, showing for each subcategory: carry-over of fourth cycle entitlements; the proposed earmarkings at 70 per cent; amounts approved and committed; and unutilized entitlements. The table shows that 86 per cent of the revised SPR has been programmed (under approved and pipeline budgets), leaving approximately $40 million still to be programmed, with only relatively small amounts available under the individual

subcategories. It is expected that SPR will be fully programmed by the end of 1994.

14. In paragraph 17 of its decision 91/54 of 20 September 1991, the Governing Council requested that a review of the individual subcategories be undertaken within the first three years of the fifth programming cycle. At the time decision 91/54 was adopted, it was envisaged that a significant portion of the SPR would remain to be programmed in 1994, and a review of the earmarking and redeployment of resources would be timely and appropriate. However, because of the reductions in SPR programme resources and the advanced stage of programme build-up, it appears that revisions to the original earmarkings are neither desirable nor possible at the present stage.

15. The Administrator would like to point out, however, that the SPR has been an effective instrument for, inter alia, promoting programme innovations and furthering the focus of UNDP programmes, particularly in the six areas of focus established by the Governing Council in its decision 90/34. The continued availability of the SPR is particularly important for making the transition to the next programming period and for continuing several UNDP innovations and initiatives to advance sustainable human development (SHD).

16. However, the small amounts remaining to be programmed in each of the SPR subcategories do not provide the critical mass necessary to make effective use of the resources. The Administrator considers it advisable to consolidate and redeploy these smaller amounts within the approved framework of the SPR programmes, so that these resources can be more effectively used to promote the basic objectives of the SPR. He recommends, therefore, that the Executive Board provide him with authority to redeploy resources within each of the main programme earmarkings, excluding those for region-specific subcategories (C2. Special Plan of Economic Assistance to Central America; C3. United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development; F. Assistance to the Palestinian people).

C. Borrowing arrangements

17. To ensure a smooth transition from one programming cycle to another and to permit continuous forward programming, the Governing Council has traditionally authorized, at the time of the mid-term review of a cycle, borrowing arrangements under certain well-defined programming conditions. During the fourth cycle, borrowing arrangements were approved in decision 90/3 of 23 February 1990. Such borrowing avoids a programming hiatus in countries that are already heavily programmed. Borrowing also ensures that aggregate programme expenditures do not fall short of available resources by an excessive amount, as a result of underdelivery in countries experiencing particular political, emergency or other programming constraints.

18. Programme build-up at the present stage of the cycle indicates that 75 per cent of the revised IPFs (at the recommended level of 70 per cent) have already been programmed. The IPFs of 24 programmes, representing 16 per cent of total resources, have been fully programmed; a further 41 programmes have programmed over 80 per cent of the revised IPF resources. In contrast, nine

programmes representing 19 per cent of total resources are partially inactive and it is not expected that their full IPF entitlements will be delivered during the fifth cycle. It is expected that revised IPFs will be fully programmed by June 1995. Given the above patterns, approximately $200 million in IPF resources is expected to be carried forward as unutilized entitlements to the next programming period. These resources would remain unavailable for programming unless certain borrowing arrangements are authorized.

19. Against this background, the Administrator recommends that the following borrowing arrangements be authorized by the Executive Board:

(a) Borrowing will be authorized only to the extent that it does not upset the financial integrity of the Programme and that total programme expenditures are kept within available resources; thus borrowing will be limited, in the aggregate, to the extent of unutilized programme resources resulting from partially inactive programmes;

(b) Borrowing will be authorized for country and intercountry programmes up to a maximum of 15 per cent of the revised fifth cycle IPF (as reflected in table 2) at the discretion of the Administrator; such borrowing authority will not accrue automatically to all countries/programmes but only to the extent authorized by the Administrator, taking into account such factors as the potential uses to which such resources would be put and the need to ensure that the potential earmarkings of a country are not likely to be overdrawn; and

(c) Borrowing will be authorized up to a maximum of 15 per cent of the revised fifth cycle SPR (i.e., 70 per cent of the originally established levels) at the discretion of the Administrator; such borrowings will generally be deployed in accordance with the SPR framework established by the Governing Council to promote programme initiatives for sustainable human development.

D. Programme support costs

20. In paragraph 4 of its decision 91/32 of 25 June 1991, the Governing Council established a $627 million earmarking for fifth cycle programme support costs and a set of new arrangements for agency support costs involving a range of new financial facilities. In his report on agency support costs (DP/1993/22), the Administrator informed the Council that an estimated $473 million would actually be expended against this earmarking, in line with the overall reduction in resources and IPFs. At the present time, the Administrator would like to confirm that this estimate has been revised downwards to $456 million.

21. A progress report on the implementation of the new arrangements will be provided to the Executive Board at its third regular session in October 1994, when the subject is scheduled to be discussed in detail. For the purposes of the present review, however, two items are brought to the attention of the Board, in line with requests of the Governing Council.

1. Technical Support Services

22. In paragraph 9 of its decision 91/32, the Governing Council decided that the allocation for TSS-1 be examined in the context of the mid-term review. The Council had originally earmarked a total of $144 million for technical support services, comprising $64 million for TSS-1, $60 million for TSS-2 and $20 million for the technical facility for national execution (administered as TSS-2). Against these earmarkings, $61 million have been programmed so far: $50 million for TSS-1 and $11 million for TSS-2.

23. The Governing Council was informed at its fortieth session (1993) (see DP/1993/22, table 3) that, for programming purposes, the total earmarking of $144 million for technical support services would be reduced to $123 million. This reflected a reduction in the earmarkings of the TSS-2 facility as well as the technical facility for national execution, in line with the overall reduction in IPFs. However, TSS-1 had been maintained at its original earmarking in recognition of the effective use that was already being made of this facility. An analysis of the status of TSS-1 and TSS-2 shows that the demand for TSS-1 continues to exceed by far the original earmarking for this facility, while the demand for TSS-2 falls short of its (reduced) earmarking. These trends are expected to intensify since the need for project-level services would continue to decline with the substantial programming of IPF resources. However, as planning for the next programming period gets under way, the need for upstream programme-level services (i.e., sectoral and country strategies, programme formulation, etc.) and therefore for TSS-1 can be expected to grow.

24. In view of the above, the Administrator believes that a portion of the TSS-2 earmarking can be usefully shifted to finance requests for TSS-1. Accordingly, the Administrator would like to request the Executive Board to authorize him to utilize the resources of the combined TSS-1 and TSS-2 facilities flexibly to respond to the needs of the programme countries within the overall suggested earmarking.

2. Establishment of a TSS facility for the smaller technical agencies

25. In paragraph 8 of its decision 93/25, the Governing Council invited the Administrator to continue his consultations with the smaller technical agencies with a view to seeking their participation in the new support cost arrangements as soon as practicable. In these continuing consultations, the smaller agencies have continued to express their concern about the decline in support cost resources flowing to them (from $92 million in the fourth cycle to an estimated $57 million in the fifth cycle). They attribute this reduced flow to: the overall cutback in IPF levels; the lack of direct representation at the country level; the emphasis on country-level programmes at the expense of the regional and subregional planes at which these agencies often operate; the rise in national execution; and finally, the focus on broad social and economic themes (deriving from the six areas of focus specified in Council decision 90/34), which may overlook the specific contributions that might be made in sectors represented by the smaller agencies.

26. The views of these smaller agencies are consistent with what the Administrator has already reported to the Governing Council (DP/1993/22). However, as also noted in that report, the smaller agencies recognize some of the attractive features of the new support cost arrangements, particularly support for participation in upstream, policy-oriented areas and technical backstopping.

27. In the context of these developments, it is important to ensure that programme countries continue to benefit from the technical expertise of the smaller agencies; that such expertise reinforce UNDP accountability for the technical quality of programmes, especially in light of increased national execution; and finally to provide an opportunity for agencies to continue to participate in country-level activities to obtain practical feedback for their own global mandates.

28. Pending a more comprehensive review and evaluation of present support cost arrangements in preparation for the sixth cycle, the Administrator proposes the establishment of a technical support facility in the areas represented by the smaller agencies in order to bring the support flowing to them closer to the levels originally envisaged for the fifth cycle. Such a facility would be financed from the original earmarkings established for the smaller technical agencies which remain underutilized because of the decline in projects assigned for execution to these agencies (see Governing Council decision 91/32, annex I, line 3). It is proposed that an amount of $5 million be assigned to this facility, which would operate as follows:

(a) In response to requests from programme countries, the facility will be used to finance sectoral studies, advisory missions specifically related to the transfer and adaptation of technology, technical backstopping of projects under national execution, and upstream policy advice in the preparation of country strategy notes;

(b) The resources will be provided only as reimbursement for services actually provided by the agencies. Such reimbursements could include both mission costs as well as costs of expertise, similar to the principles governing other technical support services. Reimbursement for project implementation would be reduced to a rate of 10 per cent as compared to the current 13 per cent, and would be financed from the IPF sub-line. Flexibility arrangements would continue as set out in Council decision 91/32.

29. While the amount proposed is small, it represents a tangible additionality of support to the smaller agencies that would not be available to them under the current arrangements. The amount of $5 million in resources requested for this purpose would represent a redeployment within the original financial envelope for support cost arrangements and not a request for new resources.

E. Administrative and programme support budget

30. In paragraph 11 of its decision 90/34, the Governing Council established an earmarking of $1,158 million for the administrative budget for the period of the fifth cycle, subject to the Council's approval of the appropriations for the

individual bienniums through the regular budget process. Paragraph 12 of the same decision established an earmarking of $98 million for programme support and development activities (PSDA). Subsequently, the structure of the budget was revised and it was agreed that separate appropriation lines would be maintained for the core budget, an enlarged PSDA, and the support given to the United Nations system. Accordingly, current estimates for these lines are shown separately in table 1 in the annex. These amounts are based on actual expenditures for the biennium 1992-1993, estimated expenditures for the biennium 1994-1995 and an estimate for 1996. A budget submission for 1996-1997 is scheduled to be made in October 1995.

III. EXECUTIVE BOARD ACTION

31. The Executive Board may wish to:

(a) Approve a revised resource framework for the fifth cycle, based on the resource assumptions specified in paragraph 5 above;

(b) Approve revised IPFs for individual countries/programmes, as set out in table 2, constituting 70 per cent of originally established IPFs;

(c) Approve the expenditure targets specified in table 1, including those for IPF and SPR;

(d) Authorize the Administrator to redeploy resources within each SPR category, excluding region-specific subcategories as set out in paragraph 16;

(e) Approve borrowing arrangements as described in paragraph 19 above;

(f) Authorize the Administrator to redeploy resources within the revised support cost earmarkings including:

(i) A transfer of unutilized resources from TSS-2 to TSS-1, within the overall reduced earmarking of $123 million;

(ii) The establishment of a technical support facility for $5 million to finance technical support services to be provided by the smaller technical agencies through redeployment of unutilized resources remaining in line 3, annex I, of decision 91/32.

Annex

TABLES

Table 1. **Fifth programming cycle: Status of resources***
(millions of dollars)

	Original earmarkings	Proposed earmarkings
Resources		
Voluntary contributions	6,336 a/	4,833 b/
Cost-sharing	700 c/	1,850 d/
Sustainable development funds	0 c/	533 d/
Trust funds established by the Administrator	114 c/	188 d/
Other funds	120 c/	91 d/
Miscellaneous income	205	60 e/
Total available resources	**7,475**	**7,555**
Application of resources		
Programme expenditure:	***5,341***	***5,600***
IPF	4,163 f/	2,933 g/
SPR	313	219 h/
Cost-sharing	640 c/	1,712 d/
Sustainable development funds	0 c/	466 d/
Trust funds established by the Administrator	100 c/	169 d/
Other funds	110 c/	86 d/
SIS	15	15
Programme support costs:	***712***	***601***
IPF/SPR	634 i/	456 j/
Cost-sharing, trust funds and other funds	78 c/	145 d/
Sectoral support	30	30
Programme support and development activities	98	165
Support to United Nations operational activities	0	212 k/
UNDP biennial budgets	1,204	947 k/
Increase in operational reserve	90	0 l/
Total applied resources	**7,475**	**7,555**
Estimated surplus/(deficit)	**0**	**0**

* Includes core funds (IPF, SPR); cost sharing; trust funds established by the Administrator; sustainable development funds, i.e. GEF, Montreal Protocol, CAPACITY 21; other funds (SMF/LDC, GCCC); and related programme support costs. Excludes trust funds established by the governing bodies (UNCDF, UNSO, UNIFEM, UNV, UNRFNRE, UNFSTD), which receive budgetary appropriations separately.

Footnotes to table 1

a/ Based on an assumed rate of growth in voluntary contributions of 8 per cent for the fifth programming cycle, using a base of $1,000 million in 1991. Decision 90/34 refers.

b/ Based on estimated contributions of $910 million in 1993 and $913 million in 1994 and an increase of 4 per cent thereafter in 1995 and 1996.

c/ Based on estimates as of June 1990.

d/ Based on estimates as of April 1994.

e/ Current estimates of miscellaneous income are based on prevailing exchange rate gains/losses and the latest interest rate trends for investments. Also includes estimated interest income from unutilized cost-sharing balances.

f/ The original IPF earmarkings have been revised upward by $83 million to $4,246 million in order to accommodate increases resulting from changes in basic data, newly designated LDCs and the granting of recipient status to 22 new programme countries. Decisions 92/8, 92/29, 92/30, 93/3, 93/22, and 93/24. refer.

g/ Based on a planned reduction of 30 per cent of total IPFs as originally established by decisions 90/34 and 91/29. This planned reduction increases to 31 per cent of total IPFs as revised by decisions referred to in note f. Excludes expenditures against unutilized IPF entitlements as well as unspent resources carried forward from the fourth to the fifth cycles.

h/ Based on a planned reduction of 30 per cent of SPR from levels originally established by decision 90/34. Excludes expenditures against unutilized SPR entitlements as well as unspent resources carried forward from the fourth to the fifth cycles.

i/ Original earmarking of $634 million was revised to $627 million. Please refer to annex I of decision 91/32 for details.

j/ Based on current patterns of implementation for IPF/SPR funded projects as well as use of TSS-1 and TSS-2 resources. A detailed report on the use of support costs will be presented to the Executive Board at its third regular session in October 1994.

k/ Based on expenditures for 1992/1993 and estimated expenditures for 1994,1995 and 1996, including extrabudgetary support to activities financed from cost-sharing and trust funds, i.e. trust funds established by the Administrator and sustainable development funds (GEF, Montreal Protocol, CAPACITY 21). Support to United Nations operational activities was not identified as a separate line item in the original earmarking but was included in the UNDP biennial budgets.

l/ As provided in decision 90/34, the level of the operational reserve is established at 20 per cent of estimated annual voluntary contributions or expenditures, whichever is higher. Based on the current resource and planned expenditure levels, it is not expected that an increase in the level of the operational reserve will be necessary.

Table 2. Recalculated indicative planning figures for the fifth cycle

Countries and territories	Status a/	Recalculated fifth cycle IPF (thousands of dollars)
AFRICA		
ANGOLA	LDC	22.334
BENIN	LDC	24.325
BOTSWANA	LDC	5.076
BURKINA FASO	LDC	38.729
BURUNDI	LDC	34.217
CAMEROON		10.597
CAPE VERDE	LDC SIDC	5.107
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	LDC	19.013
CHAD	LDC	32.431
COMOROS	LDC SIDC	8.087
CONGO		4.242
COTE D'IVOIRE		11.392
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	LDC	7.962
ERITREA		19.877
ETHIOPIA	LDC	82.474
GABON		1.588
GAMBIA	LDC	18.031
GHANA		29.807
GUINEA	LDC	25.060
GUINEA-BISSAU	LDC	19.314
KENYA		32.824
LESOTHO	LDC	14.227
LIBERIA	LDC	15.048
MADAGASCAR	LDC	46.815
MALAWI	LDC	43.494
MALI	LDC	40.344
MAURITANIA	LDC	16.255
MAURITIUS	SIDC	2.737
MOZAMBIQUE	LDC	65.078
NAMIBIA	LDC	8.303
NIGER	LDC	37.217
NIGERIA		83.995
RWANDA	LDC	30.081
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	LDC SIDC	3.410
SENEGAL	LDC	21.967
SEYCHELLES	SIDC	0.722
SIERRA LEONE	LDC	28.998
SWAZILAND		3.186
TOGO	LDC	20.089
UGANDA	LDC	55.021
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	LDC	69.868
ZAIRE	LDC	59.058
ZAMBIA	LDC	27.539
ZIMBABWE		16.657

Table 2 (continued)

Countries and territories	Status a/			Recalculated fifth cycle IPF (thousands of dollars)
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC				
AFGHANISTAN	LDC			49.027
BANGLADESH	LDC			114.221
BHUTAN	LDC			19.525
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM		NCC		0.000
CAMBODIA	LDC			36.192
CHINA				123.662
COOK ISLANDS			SIDC	0.758
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA				15.219
FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA			SIDC	1.638
FIJI			SIDC	1.862
INDIA				109.284
INDONESIA				56.969
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)				6.619
KIRIBATI	LDC		SIDC	1.628
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	LDC			29.509
MALAYSIA				4.964
MALDIVES	LDC		SIDC	4.774
MARSHALL ISLANDS			SIDC	1.092
MONGOLIA				7.519
MYANMAR	LDC			65.404
NAURU		NCC	SIDC	0.000
NEPAL	LDC			54.441
NIUE			SIDC	0.542
PAKISTAN				61.347
PAPUA NEW GUINEA				7.340
PHILIPPINES				27.663
REPUBLIC OF KOREA		NCC		3.230
SAMOA	LDC		SIDC	3.410
SINGAPORE		NCC		0.000
SOLOMON ISLANDS	LDC		SIDC	4.547
SRI LANKA				31.554
TERRITORY OF HONG KONG		NCC		0.000
THAILAND				18.283
TOKELAU			SIDC	0.838
TONGA			SIDC	1.159
TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS (PALAU)			SIDC	0.229
TUVALU	LDC		SIDC	1.160
VANUATU	LDC		SIDC	1.604
VIET NAM				70.494

Table 2 (continued)

Countries and territories	Status a/			Recalculated fifth cycle IPF (thousands of dollars)
ARAB STATES				
ALGERIA				6.619
BAHRAIN		NCC	SIDC	0.000
DJIBOUTI	LDC			2.553
EGYPT				29.198
IRAQ				4.964
JORDAN				4.964
KUWAIT		NCC		0.000
LEBANON				5.394
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA		NCC		0.718
MOROCCO				14.106
OMAN		NCC		0.202
QATAR		NCC		0.000
SAUDI ARABIA		NCC		0.000
SOMALIA	LDC			41.986
SUDAN	LDC			36.910
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC				10.765
TUNISIA				5.585
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES		NCC		0.000
YEMEN	LDC			29.813

Table 2 (continued)

Countries and territories	Status a/		Recalculated fifth cycle IPF (thousands of dollars)
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN			
ANGUILLA		SIDC	0.747
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA		SIDC	0.812
ARGENTINA			6.619
ARUBA	NCC	SIDC	0.119
BAHAMAS	NCC	SIDC	0.000
BARBADOS	NCC	SIDC	0.448
BELIZE			0.722
BERMUDA	NCC	SIDC	0.000
BOLIVIA			16.599
BRAZIL			9.928
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	NCC	SIDC	0.078
CAYMAN ISLANDS		SIDC	0.270
CHILE			6.619
COLOMBIA			8.191
COSTA RICA			3.375
CUBA			7.632
DOMINICA		SIDC	0.856
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC			10.919
ECUADOR			8.674
EL SALVADOR			6.784
GRENADA		SIDC	0.902
GUATEMALA			7.282
GUYANA			9.797
HAITI	LDC		26.375
HONDURAS			9.235
JAMAICA			2.792
MEXICO			6.619
MONTSERRAT		SIDC	0.337
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	NCC	SIDC	0.197
NICARAGUA	LDC		18.386
PANAMA			2.482
PARAGUAY			4.108
PERU			9.308
SAINT HELENA		SIDC	0.983
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS		SIDC	0.812
SAINT LUCIA		SIDC	0.812
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES		SIDC	1.345
SURINAME	NCC		0.628
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO		SIDC	1.324
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS		SIDC	0.680
URUGUAY			3.309
VENEZUELA			2.647

Table 2 (continued)

Countries and territories	Status a/	Recalculated fifth cycle IPF (thousands of dollars)
EUROPE AND THE COMMONWEALTH INDEPENDENT STATES		
ALBANIA		4.188
ARMENIA		0.595
AZERBAIJAN		1.448
BELARUS		1.237
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA		0.600
BULGARIA		1.986
CROATIA		0.615
CYPRUS	NCC SIDC	0.897
CZECH REPUBLIC		0.838
CZECHOSLOVAKIA b/		0.320
ESTONIA		0.827
GEORGIA		0.525
HUNGARY		1.243
KAZAKHSTAN		2.608
KYRGHYSTAN		2.752
LATVIA		0.908
LITHUANIA		1.149
MACEDONIA (FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF)		0.456
MALTA	NCC SIDC	0.448
POLAND		2.482
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA		1.045
ROMANIA		2.482
RUSSIAN FEDERATION		2.238
SLOVAK REPUBLIC		0.582
SLOVENIA		0.444
TADJIKISTAN		3.434
TURKEY		9.255
TURKMENISTAN		1.866
UKRAINE		1.494
UZBEKISTAN		6.283
YUGOSLAVIA c/		1.437

a/ LDC=Least developed country
NCC=Net contributor country
SIDC=Small island developing country

b/ Actual programme expenditure incurred in 1992 against the fifth cycle IPF for the former Czechoslovakia.

c/ Actual programme expenditure incurred in 1992 against the fifth cycle IPF for the former Yugoslavia plus residual IPF not yet redistributed.

Table 2 (continued)

SUMMARY OF INDICATIVE PLANNING FIGURES FOR THE FIFTH CYCLE

Category	Amount	Percentage
I. COUNTRY IPFs		
AFRICA	1,162.596	45.6
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	937.704	36.8
ARAB STATES	193.777	7.6
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	199.751	7.8
EUROPE AND THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES	56.683	2.2
TOTAL COUNTRY IPFs	2,550.511	100.0
of which:		
GNP per capita below $750	2,229.092	87.4
GNP per capita above $750	321.419	12.6
of which:		
LDCs	1,486.435	58.3
Non-LDCs	1,064.076	41.7
OTHER COUNTRY IPFs		
National liberation movements	8.400	
Caribbean multi-island	2.450	
Pacific multi-island	2.450	
TOTAL COUNTRY IPFs including NLMs and multi-island	2,563.811	86.3
II. REGIONAL IPFS		
AFRICA	127.120	
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	105.980	
ARAB STATES	21.690	
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	22.030	
EUROPE AND THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES	6.197	
TOTAL REGIONAL IPFs	283.017	9.5
III. INTERREGIONAL IPFs	46.900	1.6
IV. GLOBAL IPFs	78.400	2.6
TOTAL FIFTH CYCLE IPFs	2,972.128	100.0

Table 3. **Special Programme Resources: Summary status by category**

(millions of dollars)

A. Disaster mitigation

Subcategory	(1) Carry-over of fourth cycle entitlements	(2) Proposed fifth cycle SPR	(3) Fifth cycle entitlements (1+2)	(4) Approved budgets	(5) Pipeline a/ budgets	(6) Balance of fifth cycle entitlements (3) - (4) - (5) $	(6) Balance of fifth cycle entitlements (3) - (4) - (5) %
A1. Disaster preparedness and management	0.2	10.5	10.7	4.5	-	6.2	57.9
A2. Emergency relief	1.3	4.9	6.2	3.6	-	2.6	41.9
A3. Reconstruction and rehabilitation	6.6	12.6	19.2	12.2	-	7.0	36.5
A4. Refugees, displaced persons and returnees	0.3	7.0	7.3	2.8	-	4.5	61.6
Subtotal	**8.4**	**35.0**	**43.4**	**23.1**	**-**	**20.3**	**46.8**

B. Thematic activities

Subcategory	(1) Carry-over of fourth cycle entitlements	(2) Proposed fifth cycle SPR	(3) Fifth cycle entitlements (1+2)	(4) Approved budgets	(5) Pipeline a/ budgets	(6) Balance of fifth cycle entitlements (3) - (4) - (5) $	(6) Balance of fifth cycle entitlements (3) - (4) - (5) %
B1. Poverty eradication and grass-roots participation in development	-	14.0	14.0	9.5	0.1	4.4	31.4
B2. Environmental problems and natural resources management	0.1	17.5	17.6	12.2	3.9	1.5	8.5
B3. Management development	37.0	28.0	65.0	37.9	23.4	3.7	5.7
B4. Technical cooperation among developing countries	2.8	10.5	13.3	11.0	2.3	-	-
B5. Transfer and adaptation of technology for development	-	4.9	4.9	1.2	3.6	0.1	2.0
B6. Women in development	-	5.6	5.6	2.8	2.8	-	-
Subtotal	**39.9**	**80.5**	**120.4**	**74.6**	**36.1**	**9.7**	**8.1**

Table 3 (continued)

C. Other special and/or new activities

Subcategory	(1) Carry-over of fourth cycle entitlements	(2) Proposed fifth cycle SPR	(3) Fifth cycle entitlements (1+2)	(4) Approved budgets	(5) Pipeline a/ budgets	(6) Balance of fifth cycle entitlements (3) - (4) - (5) $	(6) Balance of fifth cycle entitlements (3) - (4) - (5) %
C1. Human development report	-	3.5	3.5	2.5	0.3	0.7	20.0
C2. Special Plan of Economic Assistance to Central America	5.9	14.0	19.9	18.6	1.4	(0.1)	(0.5)
C3. United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development	-	7.0	7.0	5.0	2.0	-	-
C4. Drug abuse control/crop substitution	-	3.5	3.5	0.7	-	2.8	80.0
C5. HIV/AIDS	-	3.5	3.5	3.5	-	-	-
C6. Social dimensions of adjustment	-	0.9	0.9	-	0.9	-	-
C7. World Conference on Education for All	-	0.9	0.9	0.9	-	-	-
C8. Private sector development	0.8	2.8	3.6	2.9	0.2	0.5	13.9
C9. NGOs	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.8	-	0.6	42.9
Subtotal	**7.2**	**37.0**	**44.2**	**34.9**	**4.8**	**4.5**	**10.2**

D. Aid coordination

Subcategory	(1) Carry-over of fourth cycle entitlements	(2) Proposed fifth cycle SPR	(3) Fifth cycle entitlements (1+2)	(4) Approved budgets	(5) Pipeline a/ budgets	(6) Balance of fifth cycle entitlements (3) - (4) - (5) $	(6) Balance of fifth cycle entitlements (3) - (4) - (5) %
D1. Round-table meetings and support to Consultative Group meetings	-	8.8	8.8	3.7	4.3	0.8	9.1
D2. NATCAPs	4.0	8.8	12.8	8.6	0.1	4.1	32.0
D3. Others	0.6	3.5	4.1	1.6	2.2	0.3	7.3
D4. Country programme initiatives	-	3.5	3.5	0.3	3.2	-	-
Subtotal	**4.6**	**24.6**	**29.2**	**14.2**	**9.8**	**5.2**	**17.8**

Table 3 (continued)

E. Programme development

Subcategory	(1) Carry-over of fourth cycle entitlements	(2) Proposed fifth cycle SPR	(3) Fifth cycle entitlements (1+2)	(4) Approved budgets	(5) Pipeline a/ budgets	(6) Balance of fifth cycle entitlements (3) - (4) - (5) $	(6) Balance of fifth cycle entitlements (3) - (4) - (5) %
E1. Project Development Facility	1.0	10.5	11.5	6.2	0.6	4.7	40.9
E2. Programme evaluation/training	0.3	4.9	5.2	2.3	2.9	-	-
E3. Programme research	-	4.9	4.9	4.2	0.2	0.5	10.2
Subtotal	**1.3**	**20.3**	**21.6**	**12.7**	**3.7**	**5.2**	**24.1**

F. Assistance to Palestinian People

Category	(1) Carry-over of fourth cycle entitlements	(2) Proposed fifth cycle SPR	(3) Fifth cycle entitlements (1+2)	(4) Approved budgets	(5) Pipeline a/ budgets	(6) Balance of fifth cycle entitlements (3) - (4) - (5) $	(6) Balance of fifth cycle entitlements (3) - (4) - (5) %
F. Assistance to the Palestinian people	4.3	10.5	14.8	13.7	15.2	(14.1)	(95.3)

G. Contingencies

Category	(1) Carry-over of fourth cycle entitlements	(2) Proposed fifth cycle SPR	(3) Fifth cycle entitlements (1+2)	(4) Approved budgets	(5) Pipeline a/ budgets	(6) Balance of fifth cycle entitlements (3) - (4) - (5) $	(6) Balance of fifth cycle entitlements (3) - (4) - (5) %
G. Contingencies	(0.5)	11.2	10.7	1.9	-	8.8	82.2

TOTAL	**65.2**	**219.1**	**284.3**	**175.1**	**69.6**	**39.6**	**13.9**

a/ Representing allocations not yet represented in approved budgets and pipeline proposals that are expected to be approved shortly.